

$\Lambda(1405)_{pn}$ at J-PARC



F. Sakuma, RIKEN



**on behalf of the J-PARC E15
collaboration**

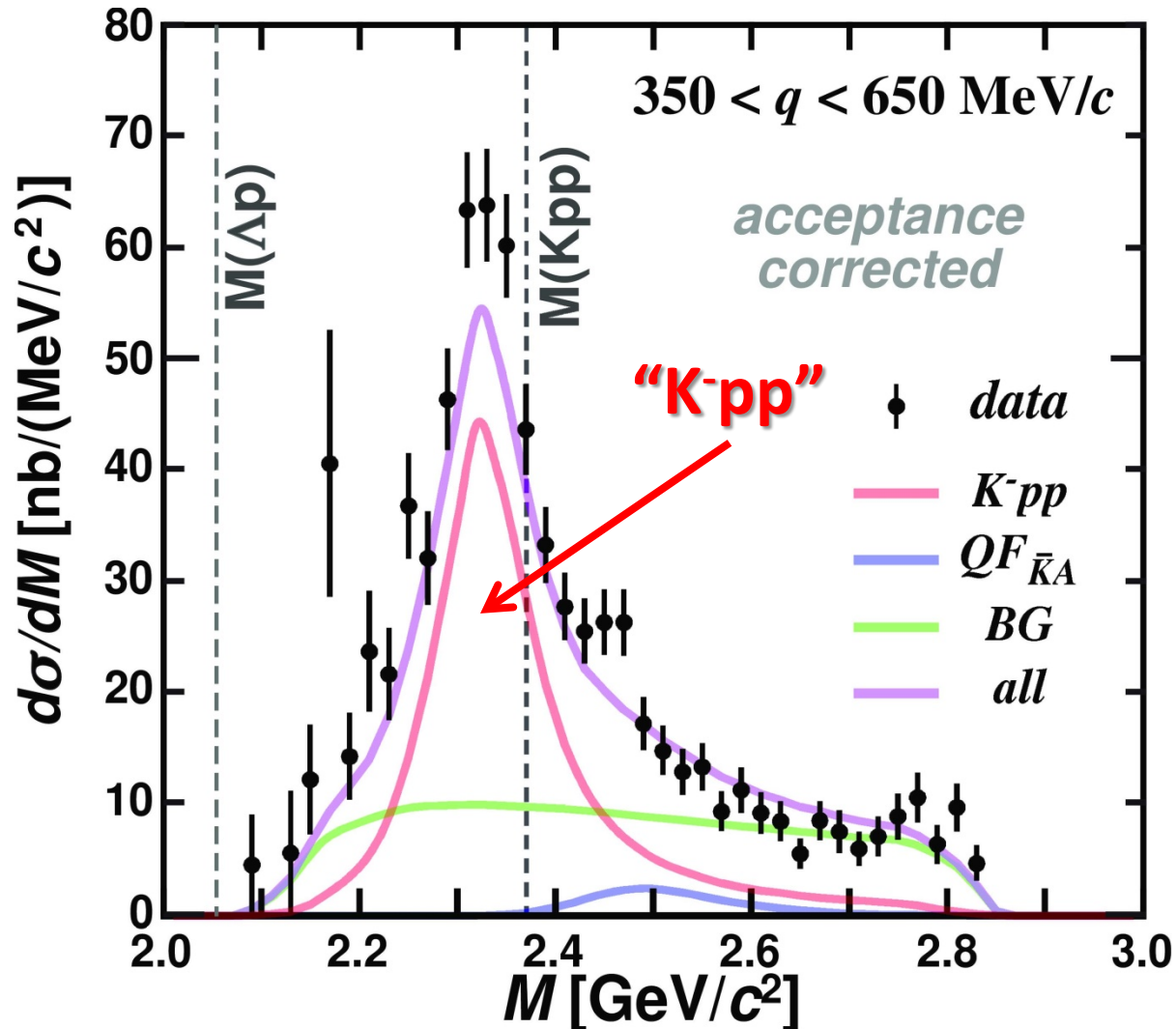
“Strange Matter Workshop - Strangeness studies in Italy and Japan“

Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati INFN

16-17 October 2019

We observed the “K⁻pp” Bound-State

PLB789(2019)620.



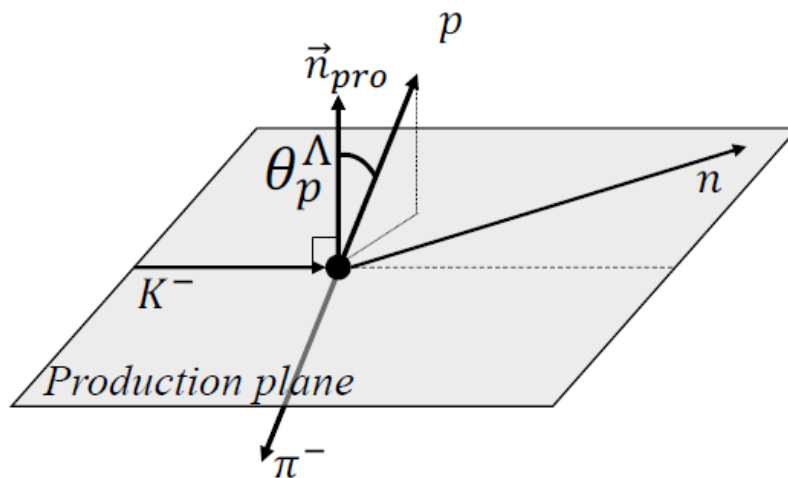
We need further understanding

- **Spin/Parity of the “K⁻pp”**

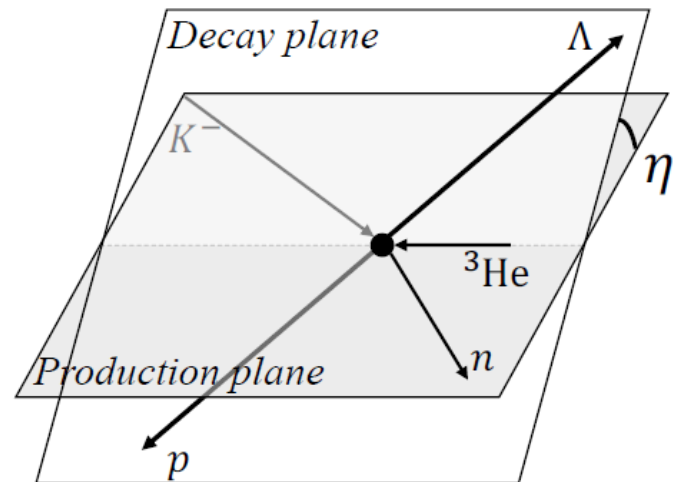
- *New 4 π detector system is needed* ← *Future plan*

decay-angle measurement

(a) Λ -rest system



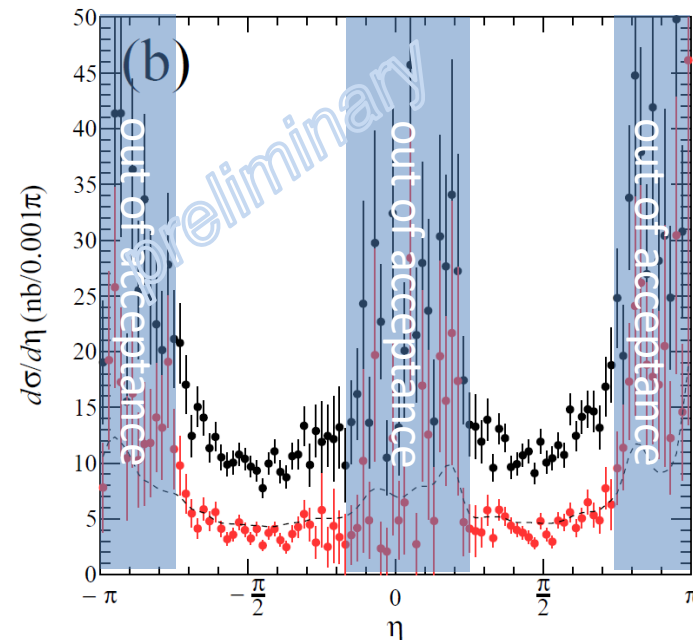
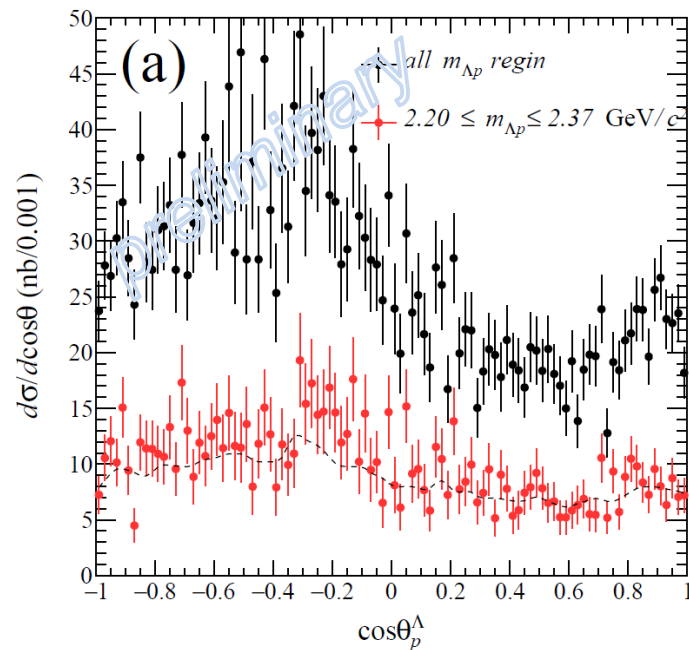
(b) Λp -rest system



We need further understanding

- Spin/Parity of the “K-pp”
 - *New 4π detector system is needed* ← *Future plan*

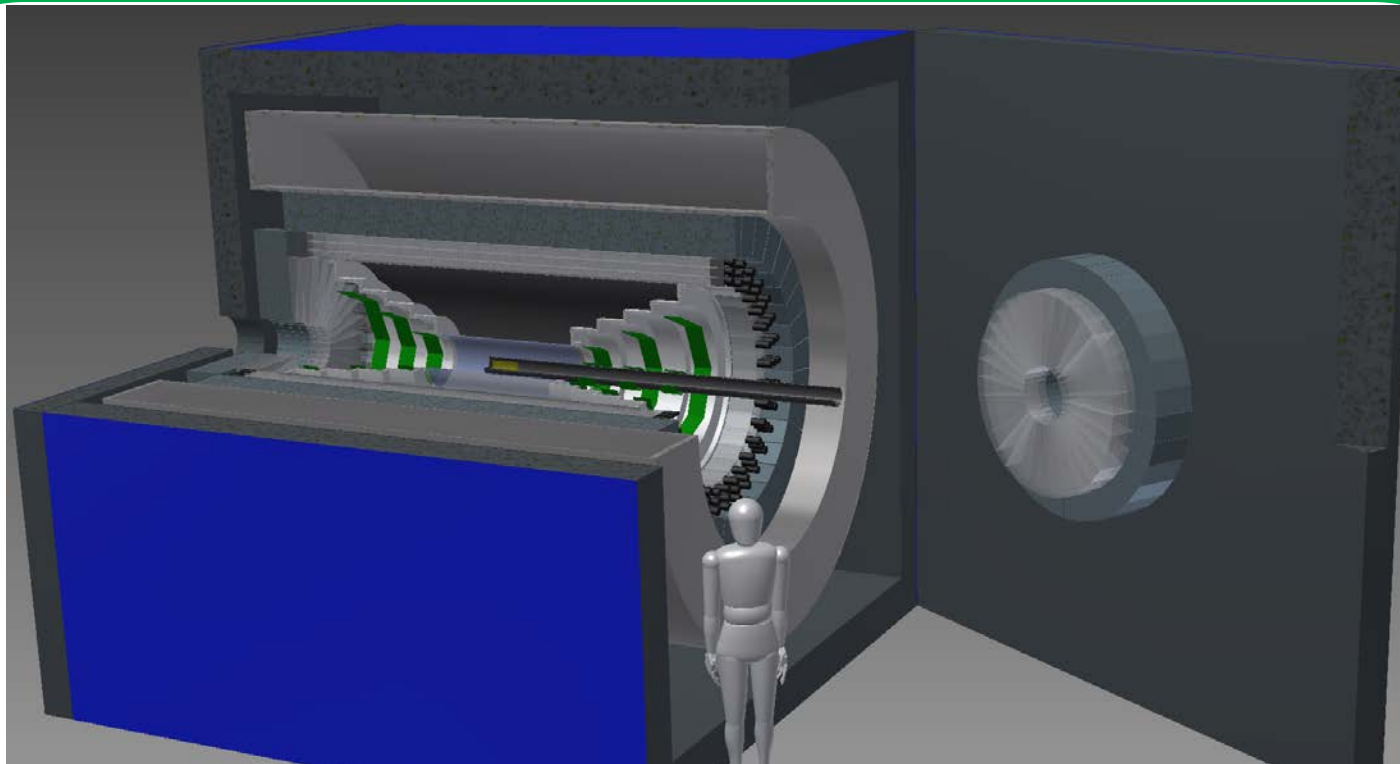
Recent results of the decay-angle measurement is consistent with J=0



Paper in preparation

We need further understanding

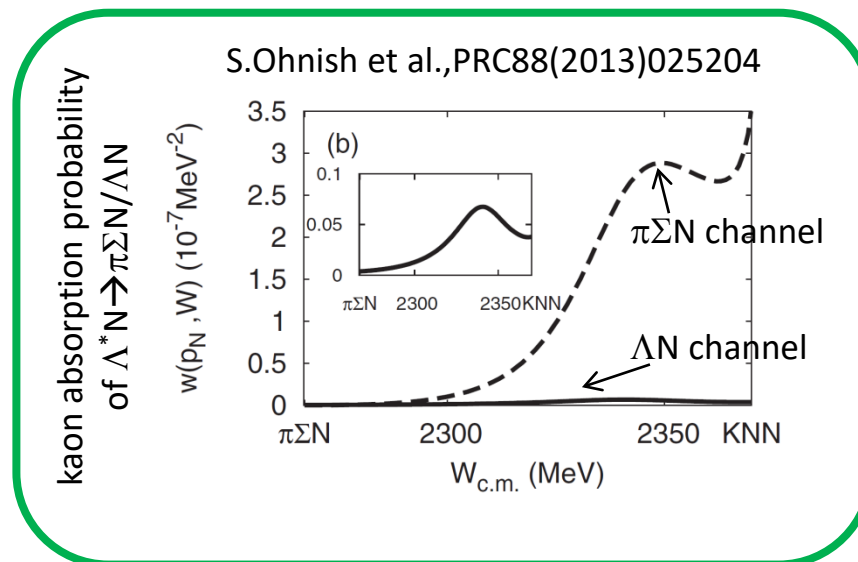
- **Spin/Parity of the “K-pp”**
 - *New 4π detector system is needed* ← *Future plan*



A new 4π detector with γ/n sensitive detectors

We need further understanding

- Spin/Parity of the “K⁻pp”
 - *New 4 π detector system is needed* ← *Future plan*
- **Other decay channels**
 - $\pi\Sigma N$ mesonic decay is theoretically expected to be the dominant channel
 - Only YN non-mesonic decays were reported



We need further understanding

- Spin/

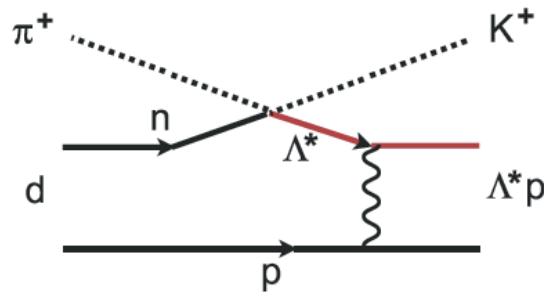
- Ne

- Othe

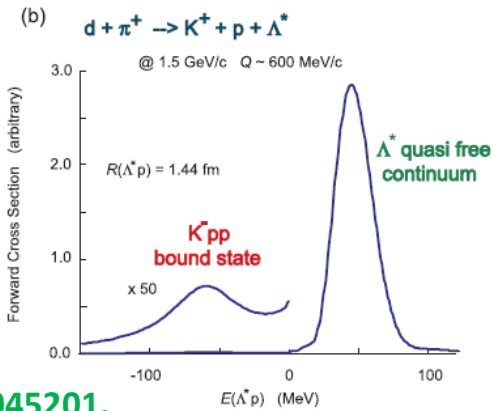
- $\pi\Sigma$

- the

- C



Yamazaki & Akaishi, PRC76(2007)045201.



e plan

d to be

- **Reaction mechanism**

- Relation between $\Lambda(1405)$ & "K⁻pp"

- $\Lambda(1405)$ has been considered as "K⁻p"

- Theoretically, "K⁻pp" is expected to be produced via

$\Lambda(1405) + p \rightarrow "K^-pp"$ door-way process

We need further understanding

- Spin/

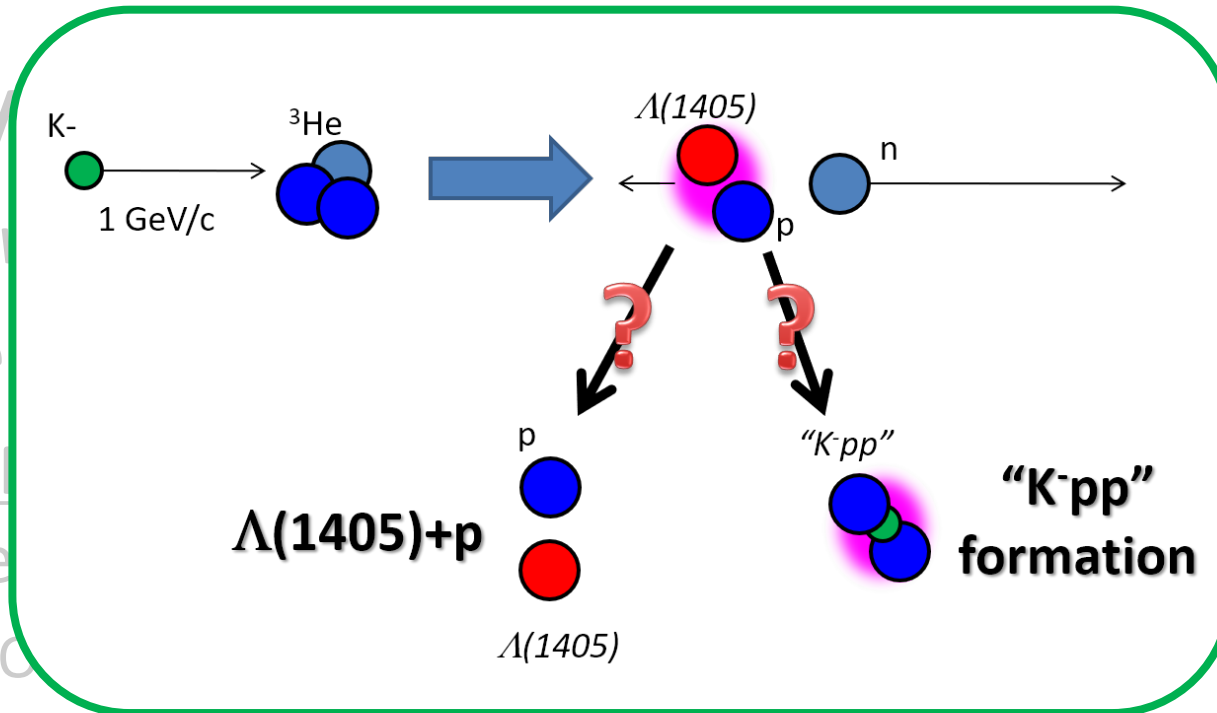
- New

- Other

- $\pi\Sigma$

- the

- C



e plan

d to be

- **Reaction mechanism**

- Relation between $\Lambda(1405)$ & $"K^-pp"$

- $\Lambda(1405)$ has been considered as $"K^-p"$

- Theoretically, $"K^-pp"$ is expected to be produced via

- $\Lambda(1405)+p \rightarrow "K^-pp"$ door-way process

We need further understanding

- Spin/Parity of the “K⁻pp”

- New 4π detector system is needed ← Future plan

- Other decay channels

- πΣN mesonic decay is theoretically expected to be the dominant channel

- Only YN non-mesonic decays were reported

- Reaction mechanism

- Relation between $\Lambda(1405)$ & “K⁻pp”

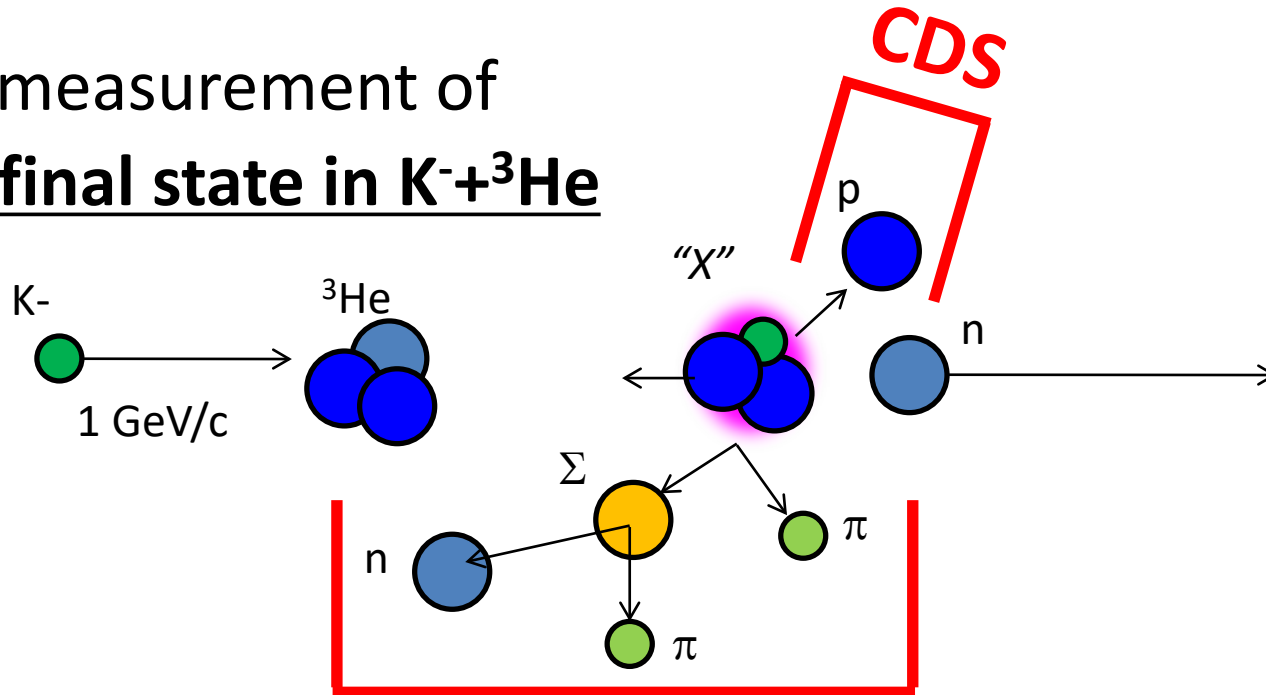
- $\Lambda(1405)$ has been considered as “K⁻p”

- Theoretically, “K⁻pp” is expected to be produced via

- $\Lambda(1405)+p \rightarrow$ “K⁻pp” door-way process

$K^- \ ^3\text{He} \rightarrow \pi \Sigma \text{pn}$ Measurement

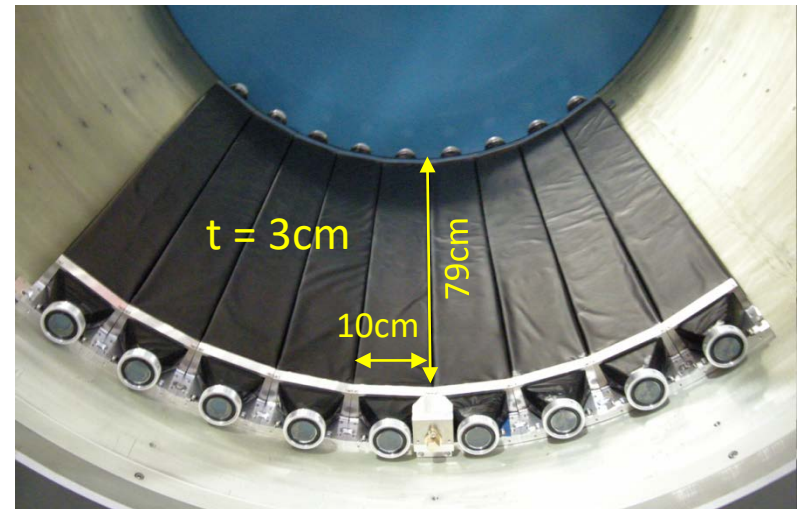
- Exclusive measurement of $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp \text{pn}$ final state in $K^- + ^3\text{He}$



CDS

- Experimental challenge of neutron detection with thin scintillation counter ($t=3\text{cm}$)

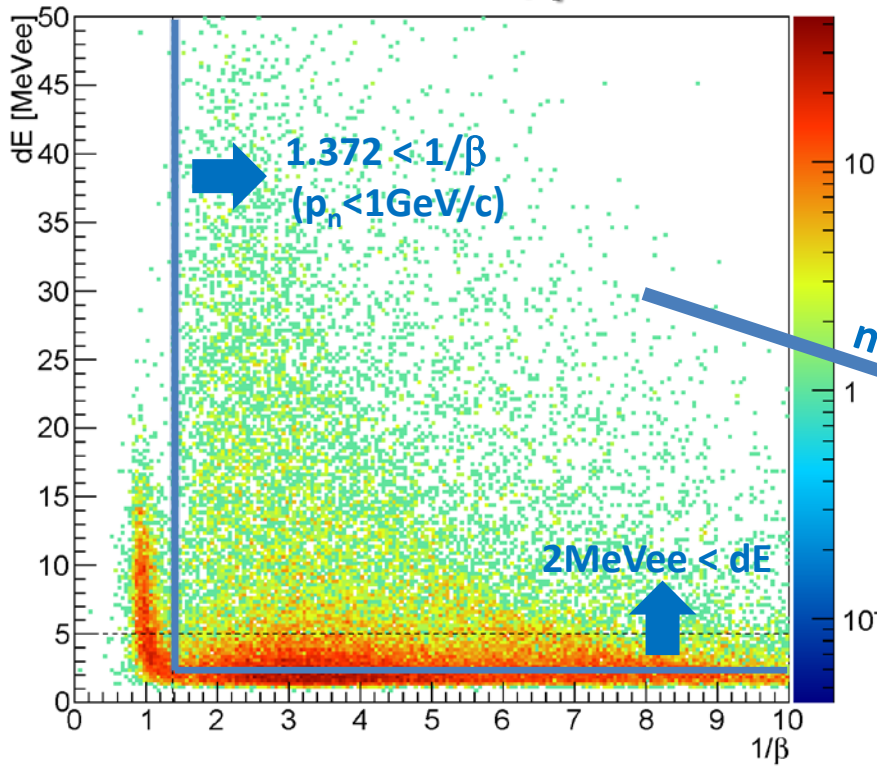
n detection efficiency $\sim 3\text{-}10\%$



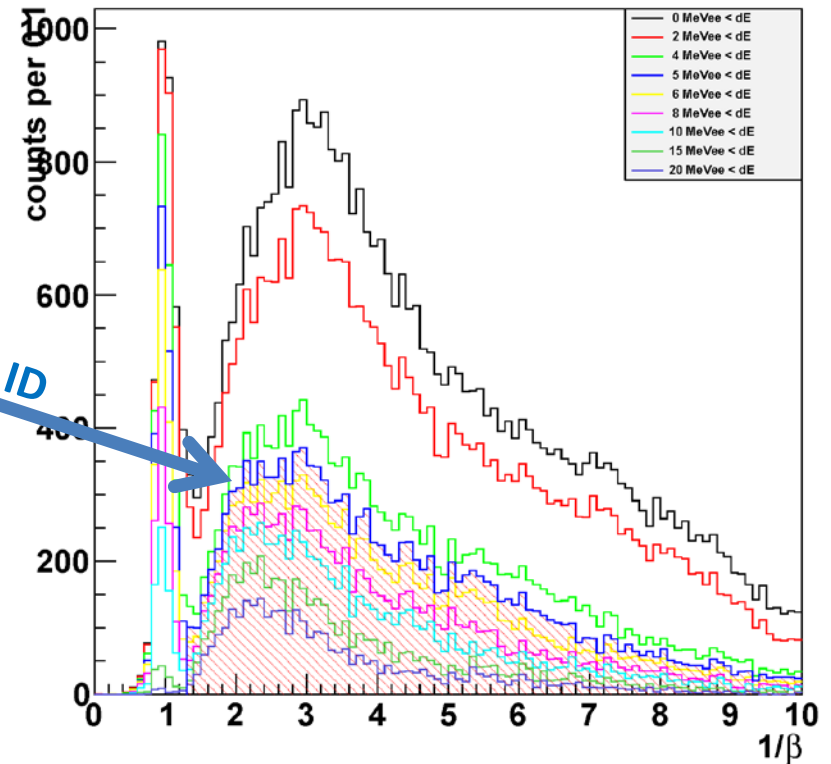
Neutron ID with CDS

- $\pi^+\pi^-p$ events (3 tracks) in CDS with 4 CDH hits are selected
- a CDH hit with CDC-veto (outer-layer) is applied to identify the “neutral hit”

dE vs. $1/\beta$



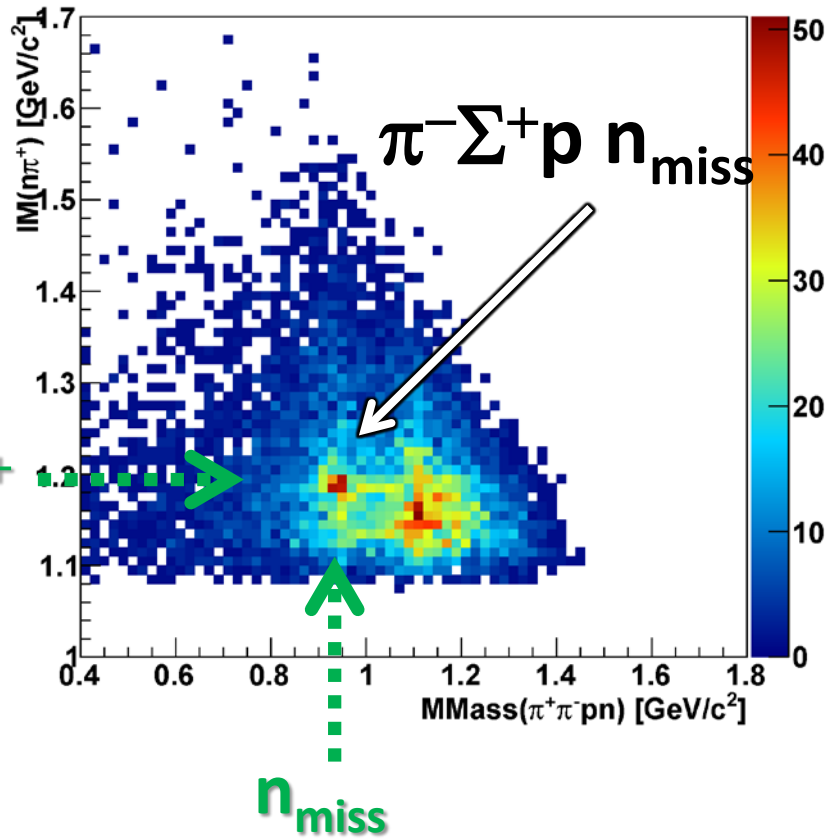
dE-cut dependence



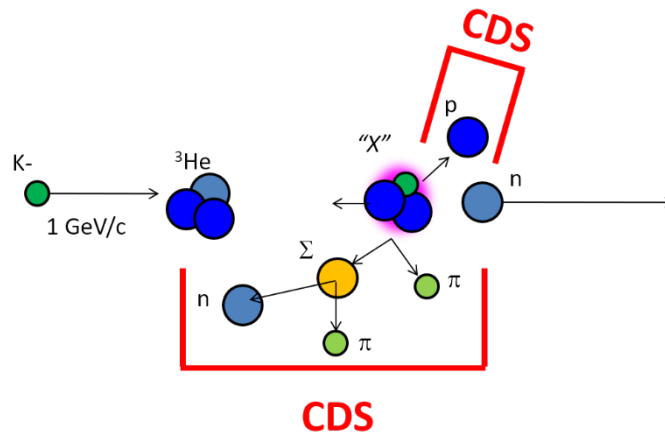
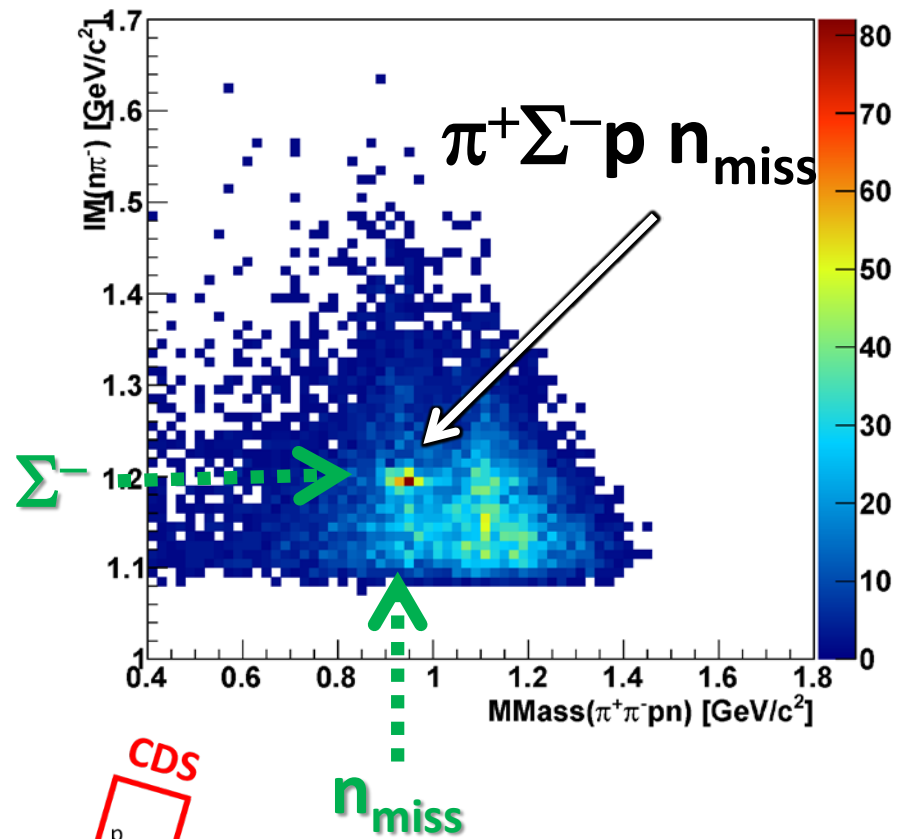
Neutron can be identified with CDS

$\pi\Sigma\rho n$ Events

IM($n\pi^+$) vs MM($\pi^+\pi^-pn$)



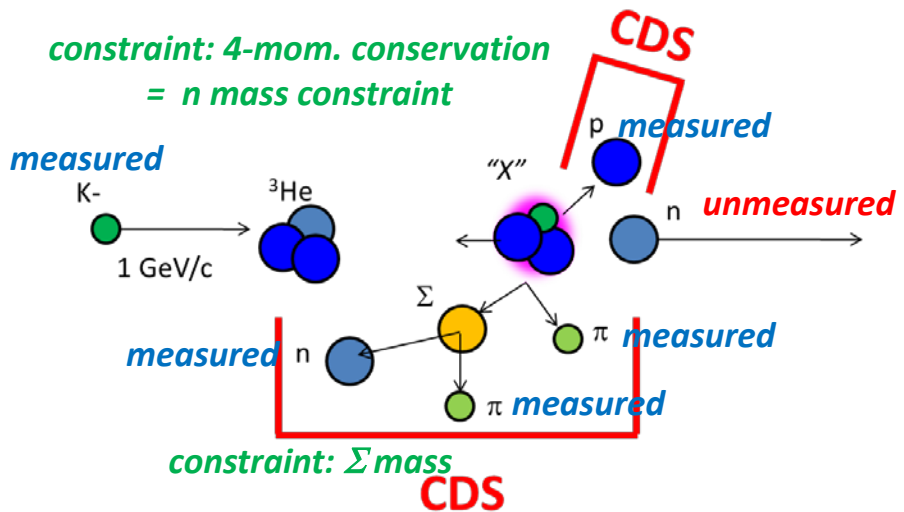
IM($n\pi^-$) vs MM($\pi^+\pi^-pn$)



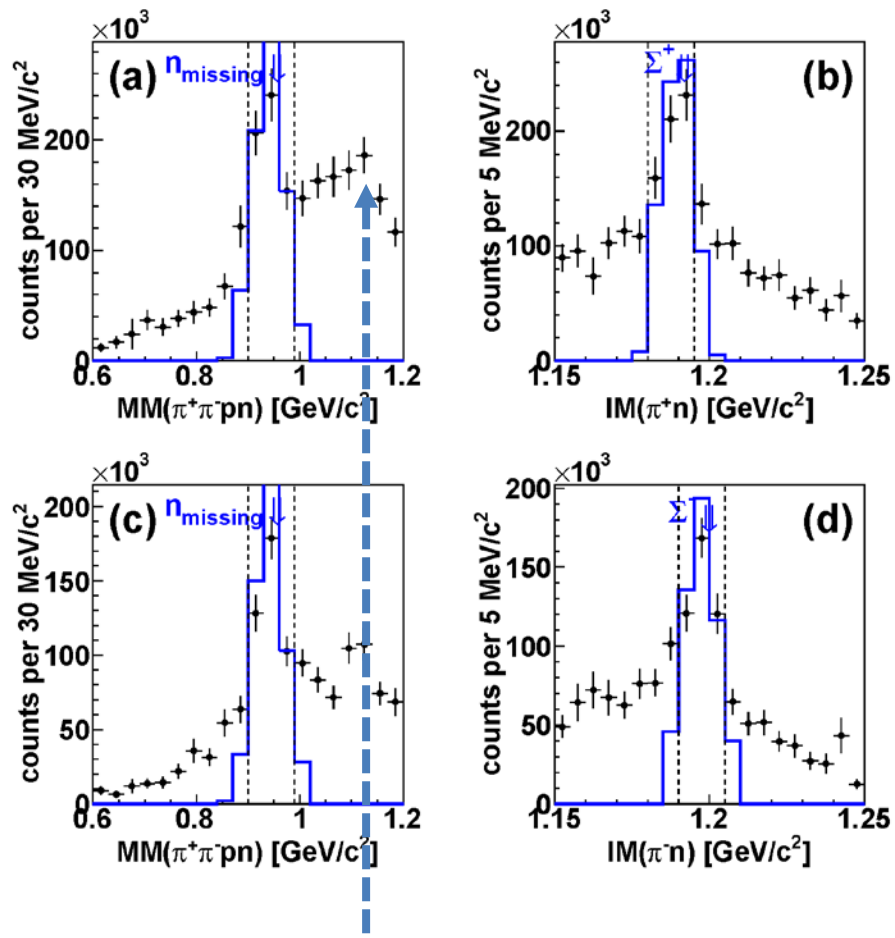
Selection of $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp pn$ Final State

- $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp$ events are separated using kinematical-fit

- Constraints:
 - $M(\Sigma \rightarrow n\pi)$
 - 4-momentum conservation
- Event selection by χ^2 probability ($0.01 < p$)



e.g. after acc/eff correction



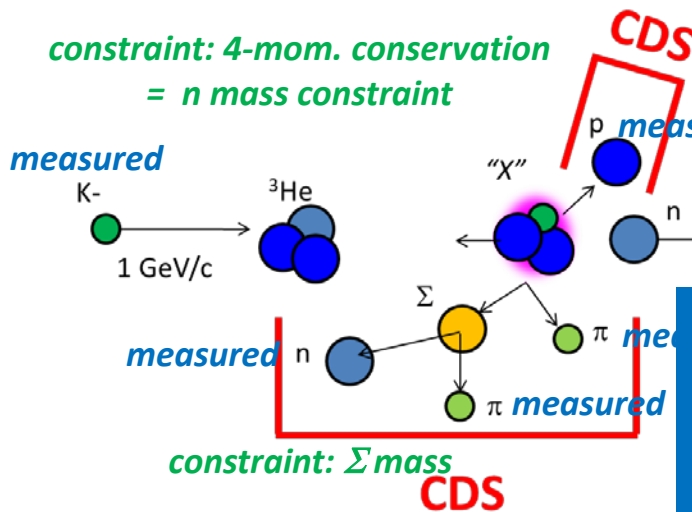
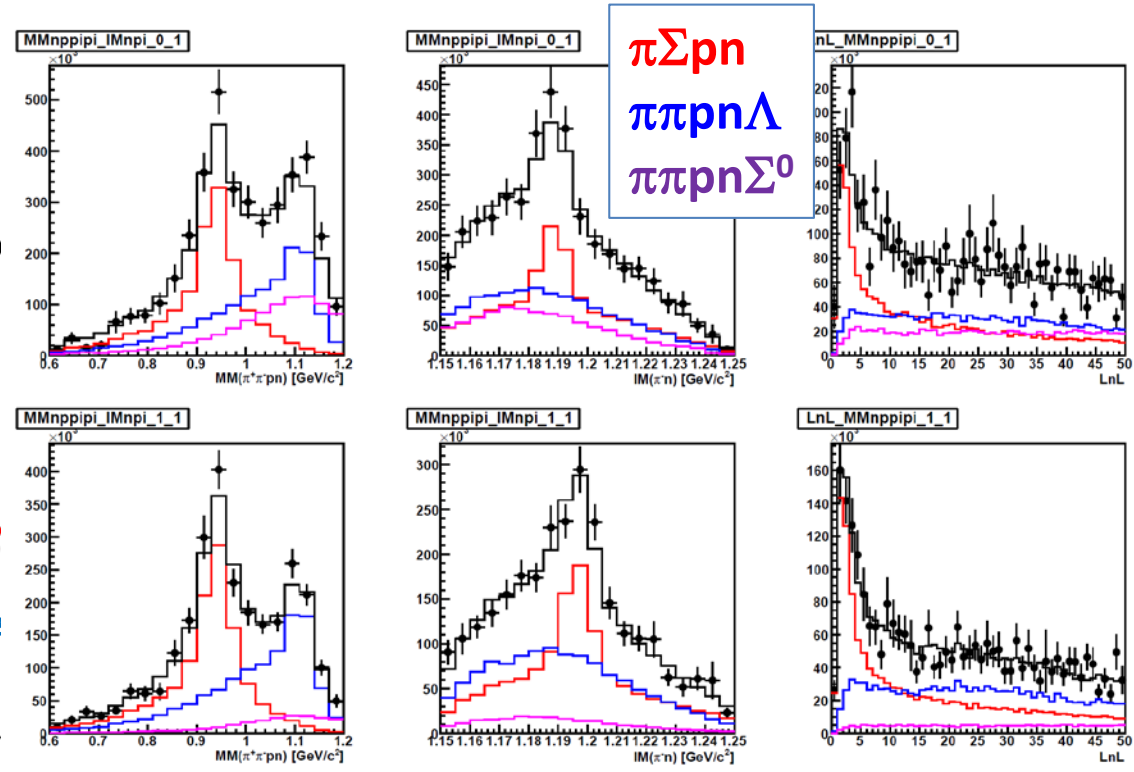
$\pi\pi pn \Lambda/\Sigma^0$ contribution can be seen

Selection of $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp pn$ Final State

- $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp$ events are separated using kinematical-fit

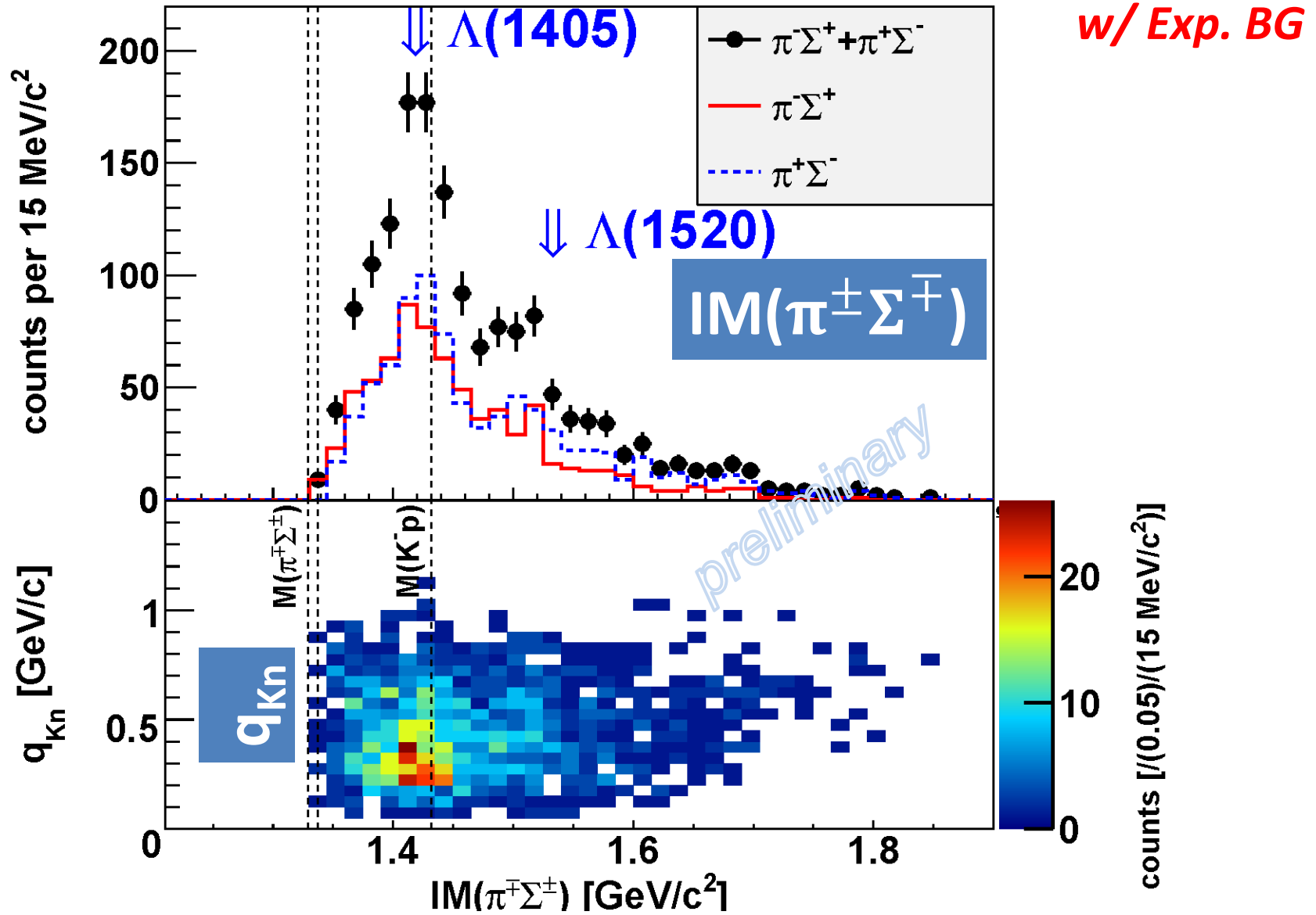
- Constraints:
 - $M(\Sigma \rightarrow n\pi)$
 - 4-momentum conserv
- Event selection by χ^2 probability ($0.01 < p$)

e.g. after acc/eff correction



- Trying to improve Exp. BG evaluation by introducing
- new analysis cuts
 - loglikelihood function with DCA
 - global fit with signal & BG's

IM($\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp$) in $\pi^\pm \Sigma^\mp pn$ Final State



$\Lambda(1405)$ can be clearly seen in low q_{Kn}

Y^*pn Final State *w/ simple BG subt.*

$\Lambda(1405)$

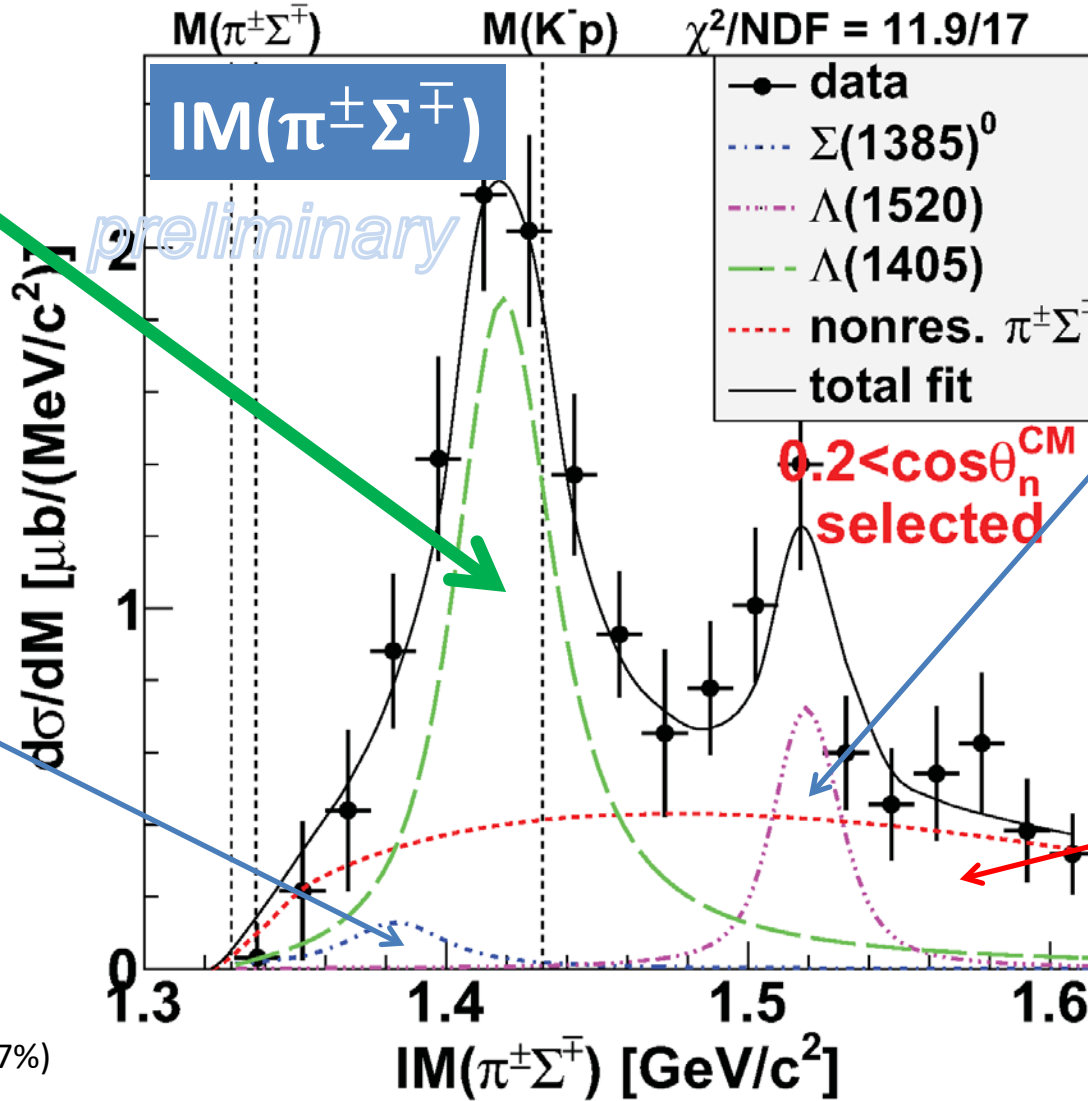
$\sim 150 \mu\text{b}$

Fit w/ Flatté formula:
 $\text{Re}(z) \sim 1420 \text{ MeV}$
 $-\text{Im}(z) \sim 15 \text{ MeV}$

$\Sigma^0(1385)$

$\sim 20\text{-}100 \mu\text{b}$
*[evaluated from
 $\Sigma^{\pm}(1385) \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}\Lambda$
 measurement]*

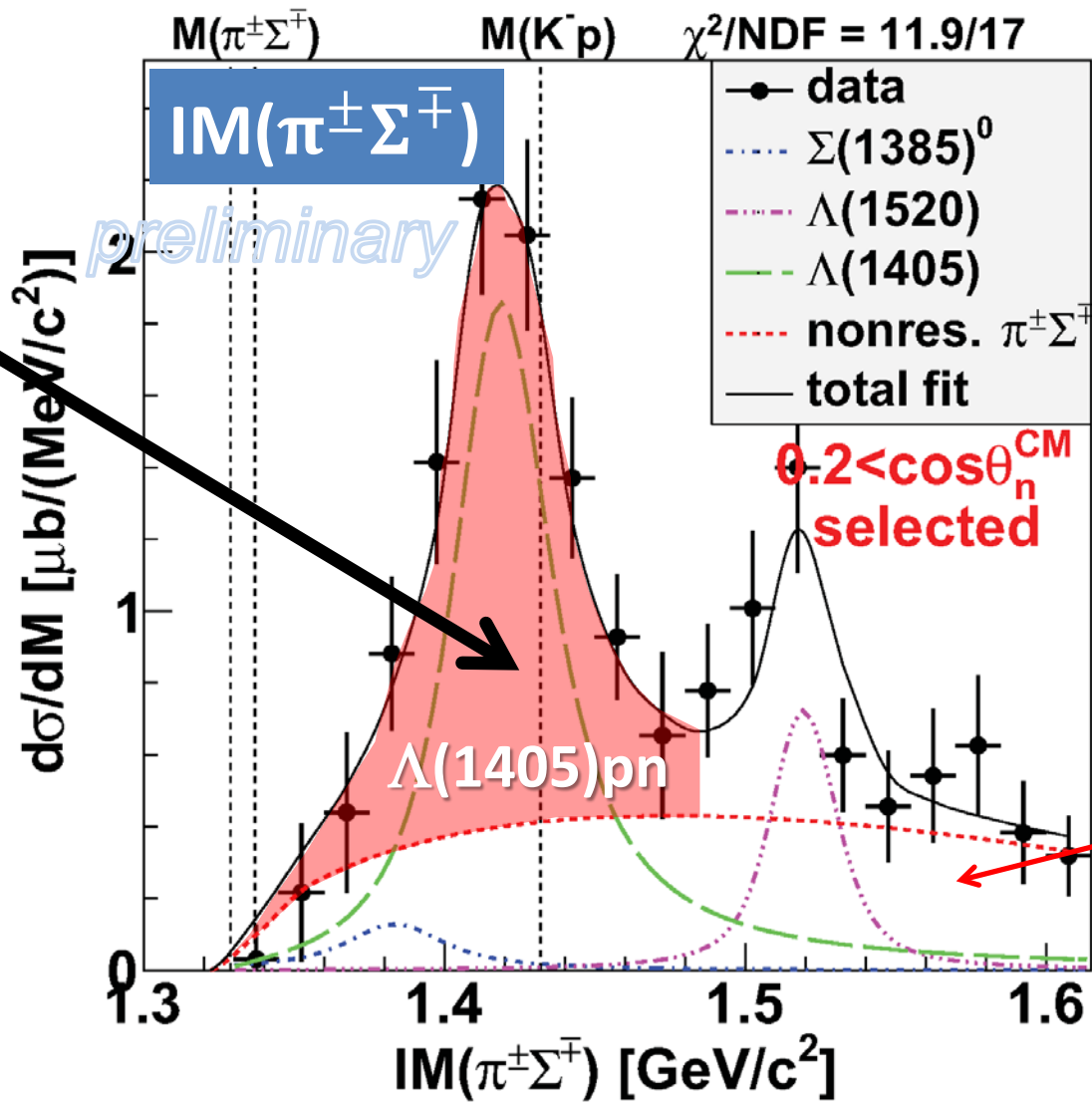
$(\Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \pi\Lambda/\pi\Sigma : 87.0/11.7\%)$



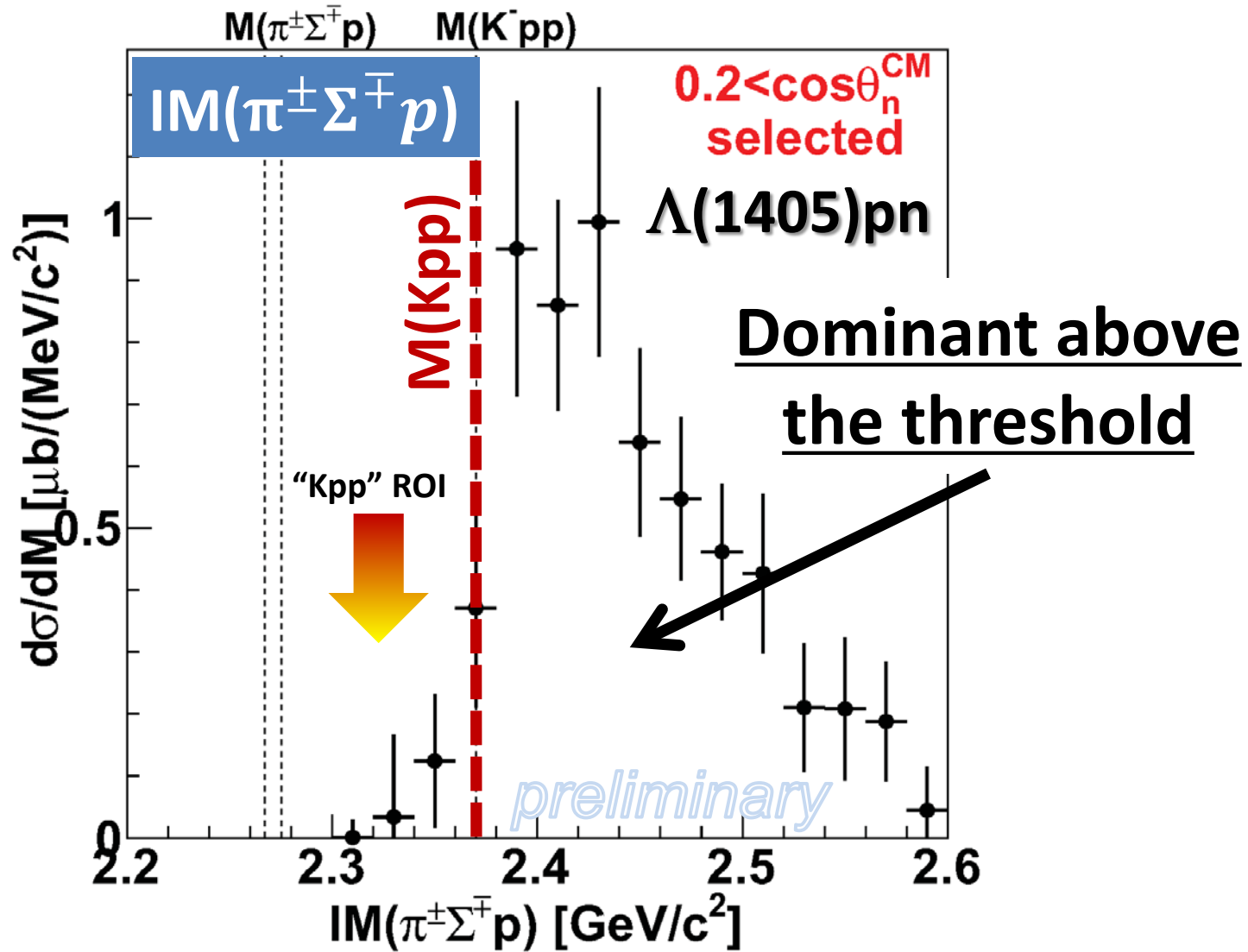
$\Lambda(1405)pn$ Final State Selection

Select
 $\Lambda(1405)pn$
final state

- Below $\Lambda(1520)$
- Small contribution from $\Sigma(1385)$



IM($\pi\Sigma p$) in $\Lambda(1405)pn$ Final State

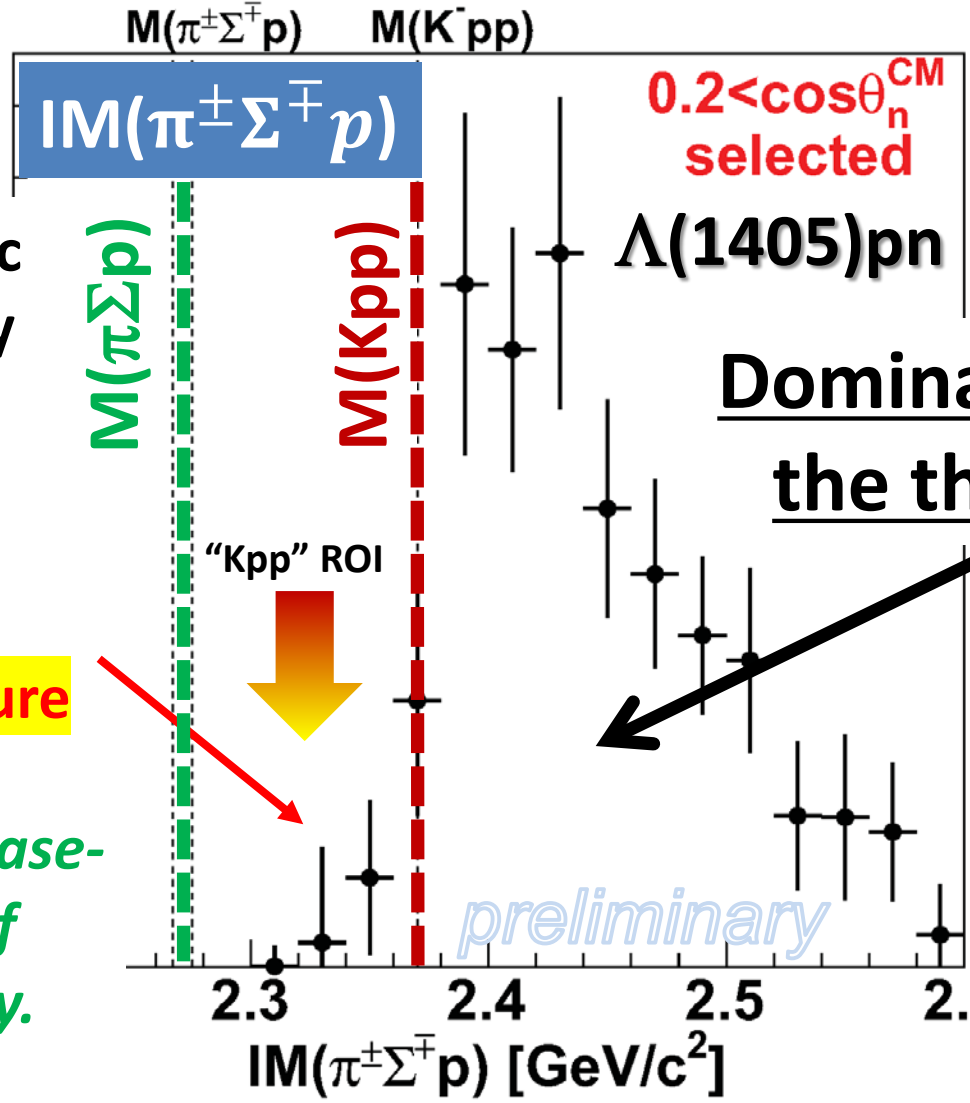


IM($\pi\Sigma p$) in $\Lambda(1405)pn$ Final State

“Kpp” \rightarrow $\pi\Sigma N$ mesonic decay is theoretically expected to be the dominant channel

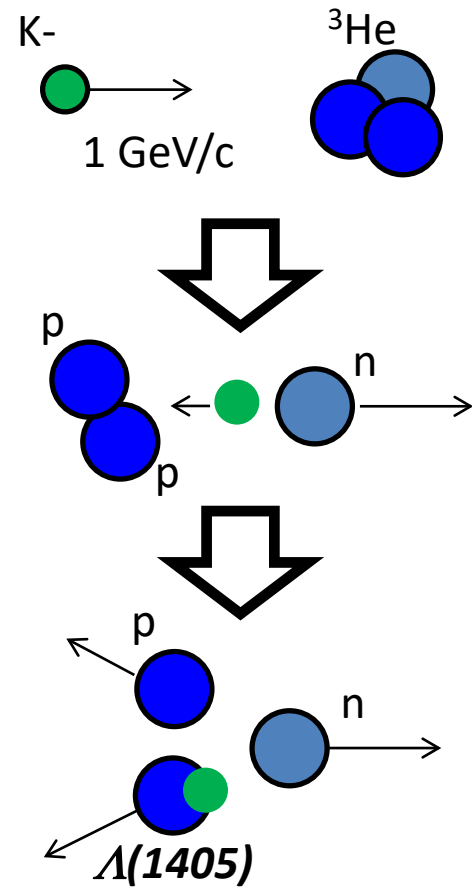
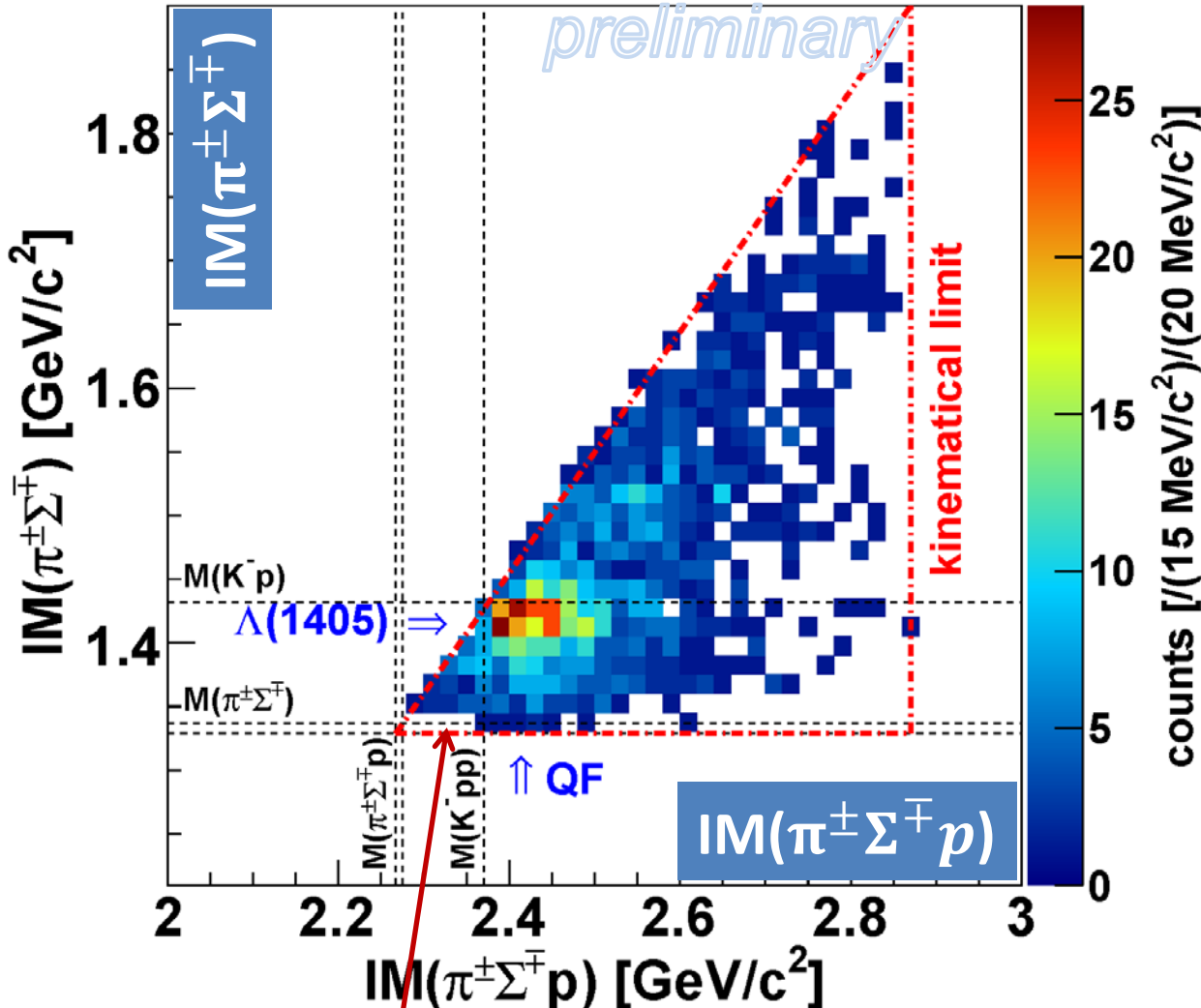
BUT, statistically, NO significant structure

This will be due to phase-space limitation of “K⁻pp” \rightarrow $\pi\Sigma N$ decay.



$IM(\pi^\pm \Sigma^{\mp})$ vs. $IM(\pi^\pm \Sigma^{\mp} p)$

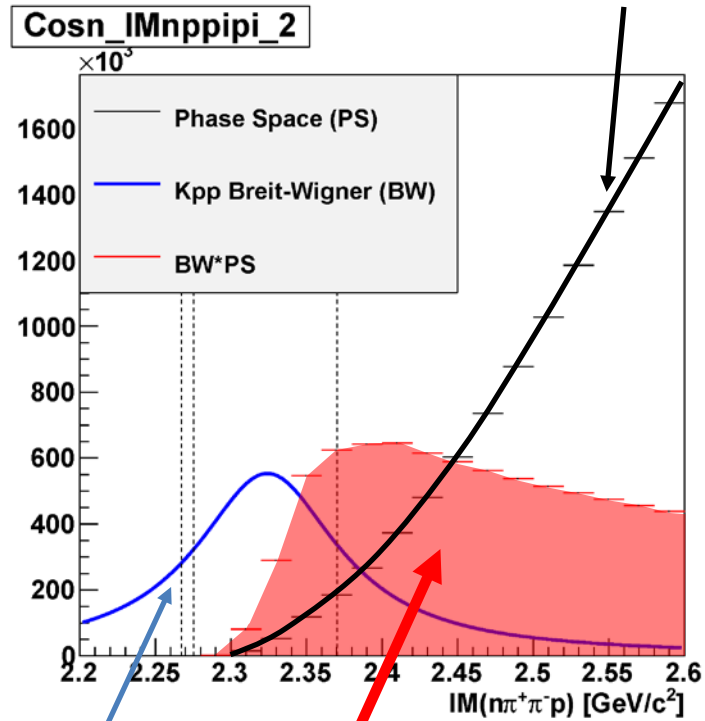
w/ Exp. BG



Small phase-space of “K⁻pp” → πΣN

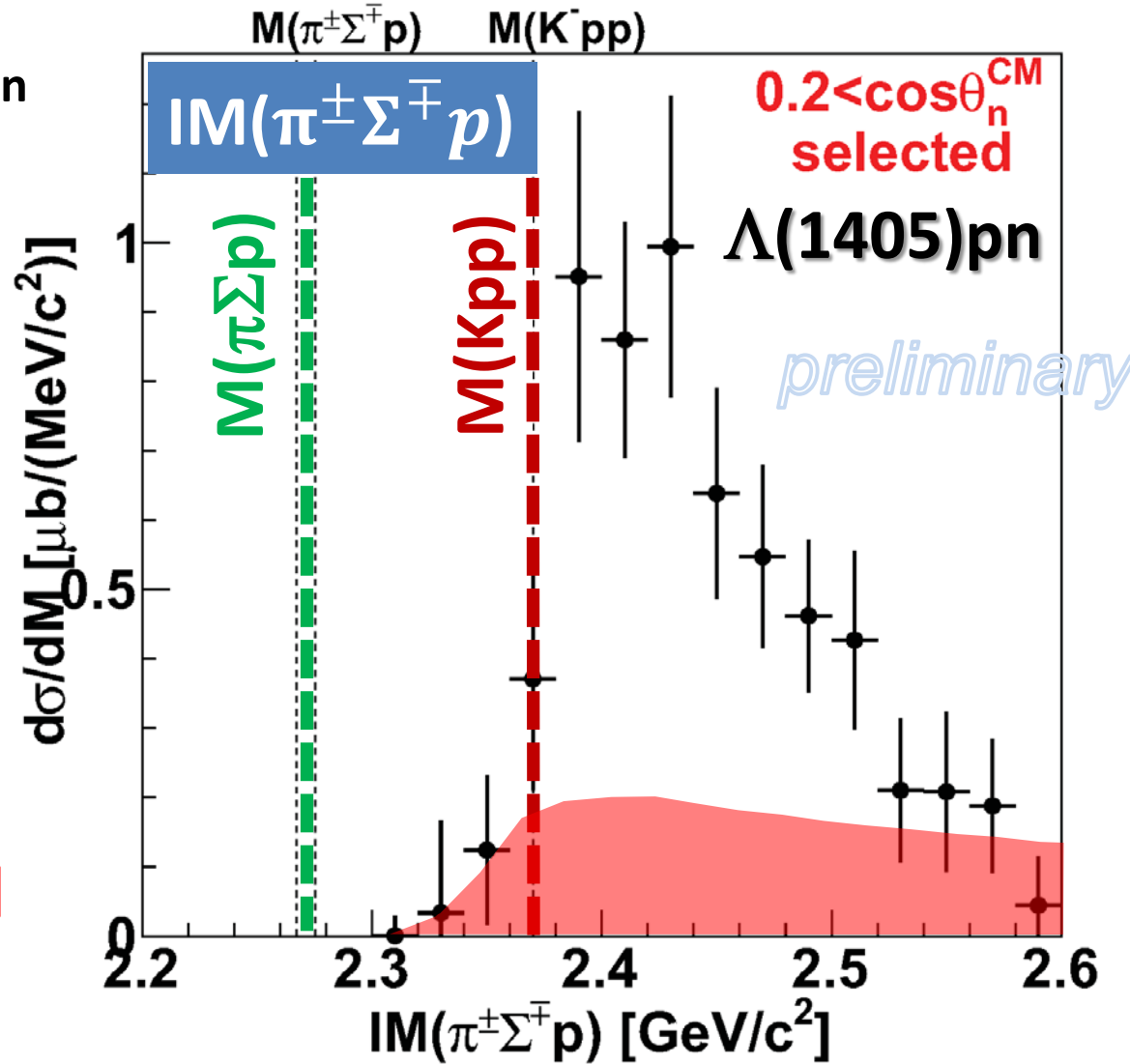
PS Limitation of “K⁻pp” → πΣp Decay

Phase space of πΣpn

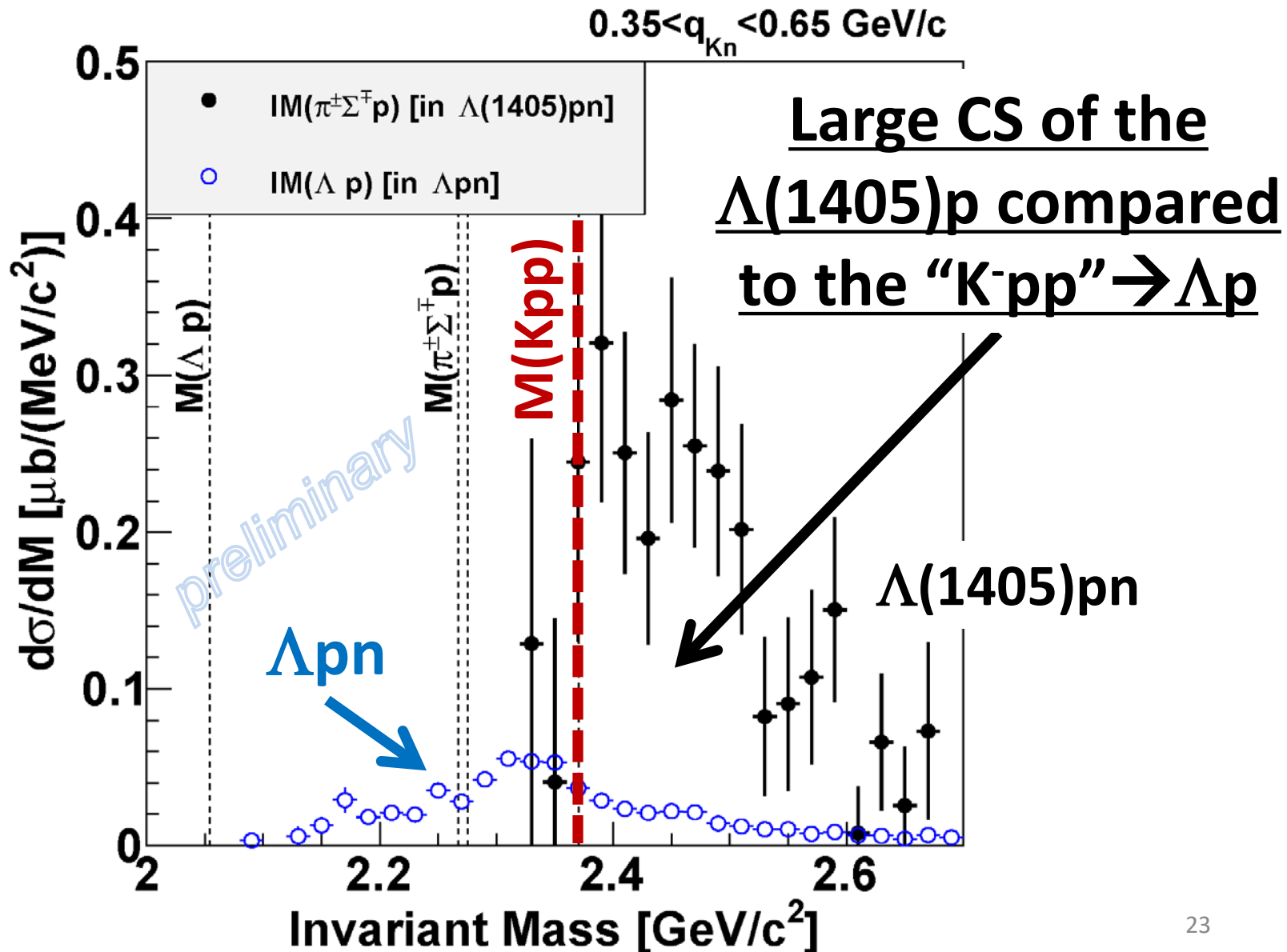


[BW] * [phase space]

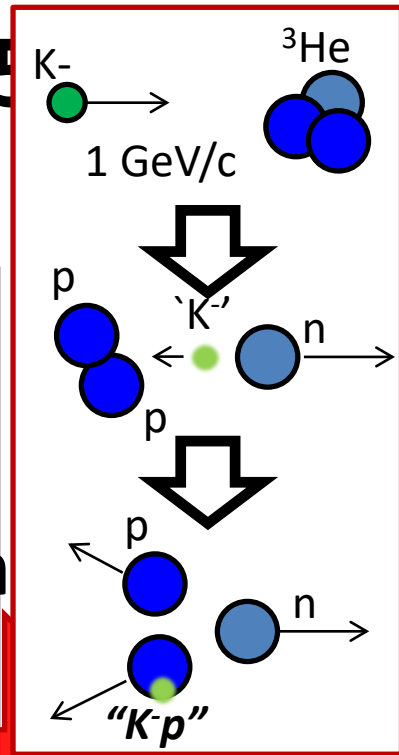
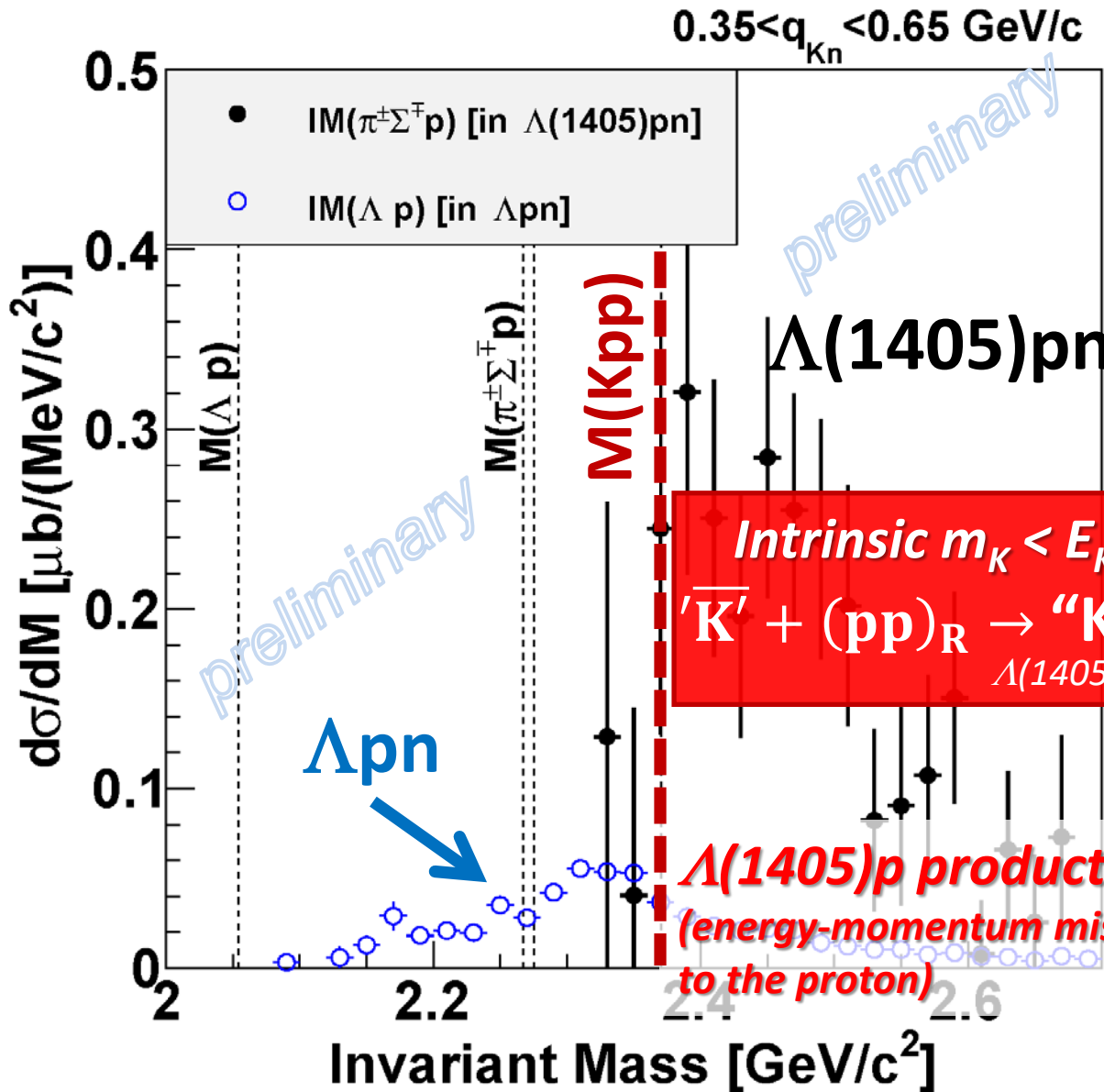
Kpp BW obtained with Λ_p



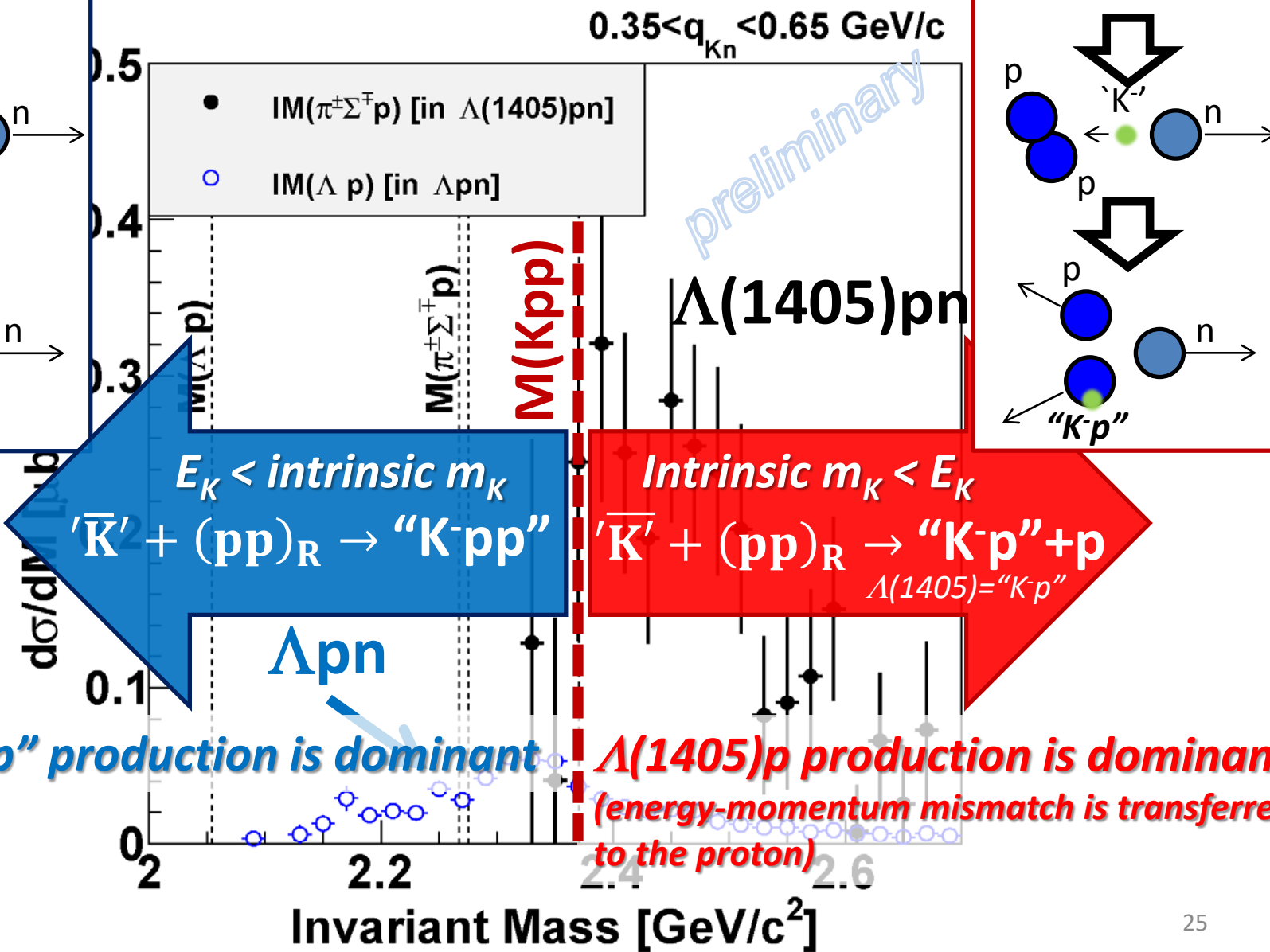
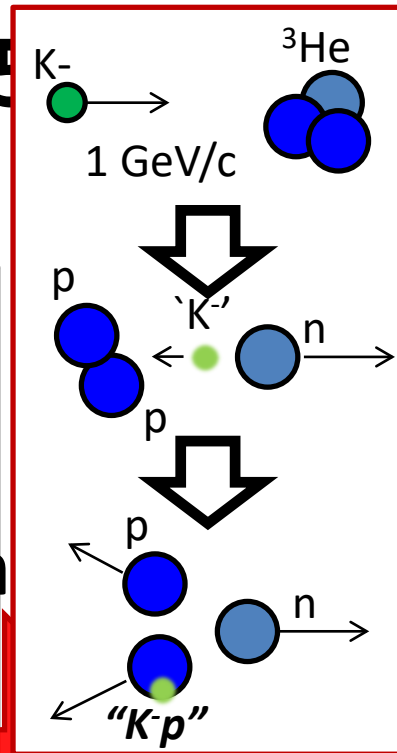
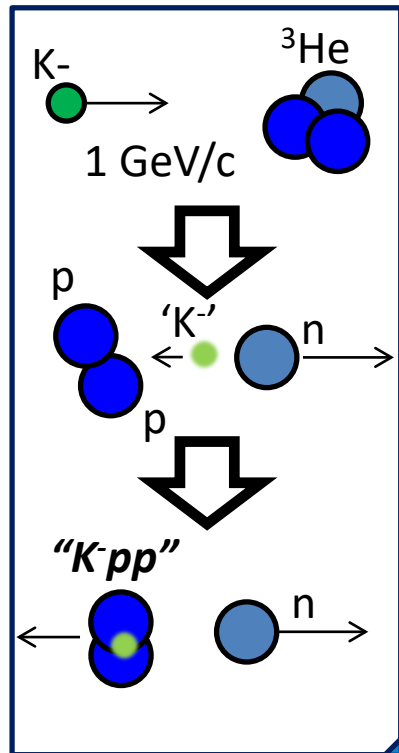
Comparison of $\Lambda p n$ & $\Lambda(1405)p n$



Comparison of Λpn & $\Lambda(1405)$



Comparison of Λpn & $\Lambda(1405)$



Summary

- We observed the “K⁻pp” bound state in ${}^3\text{He}(K^-, \Lambda p)n$

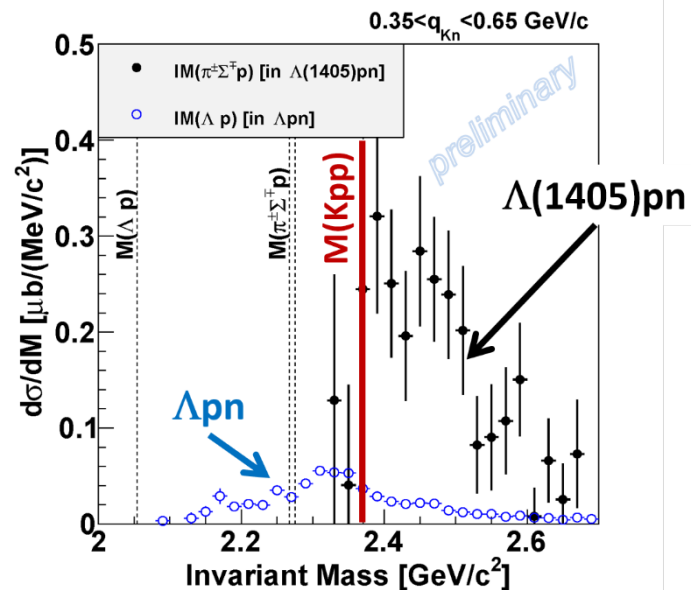
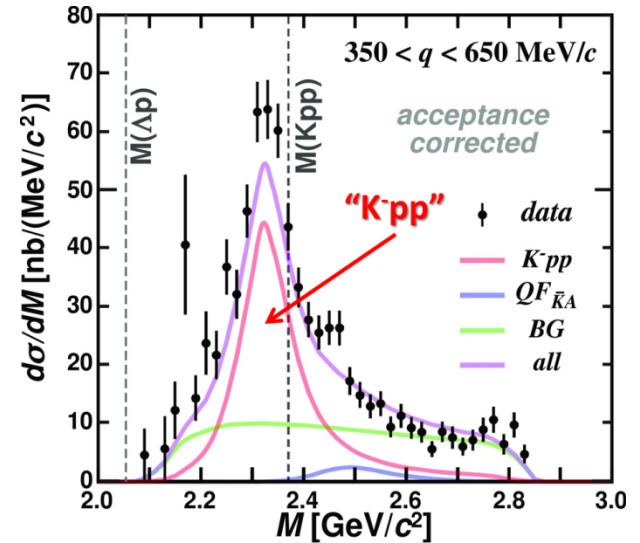
- Binding energy: ~ 50 MeV
- Width: ~ 100 MeV

← **PLB789(2019)620.**

- We found large CS of the $\Lambda(1405)p$ formation compared to the “K⁻pp”

- quite important information on the production mechanism of the “K⁻pp”
























← **paper in preparation**



Thank You!

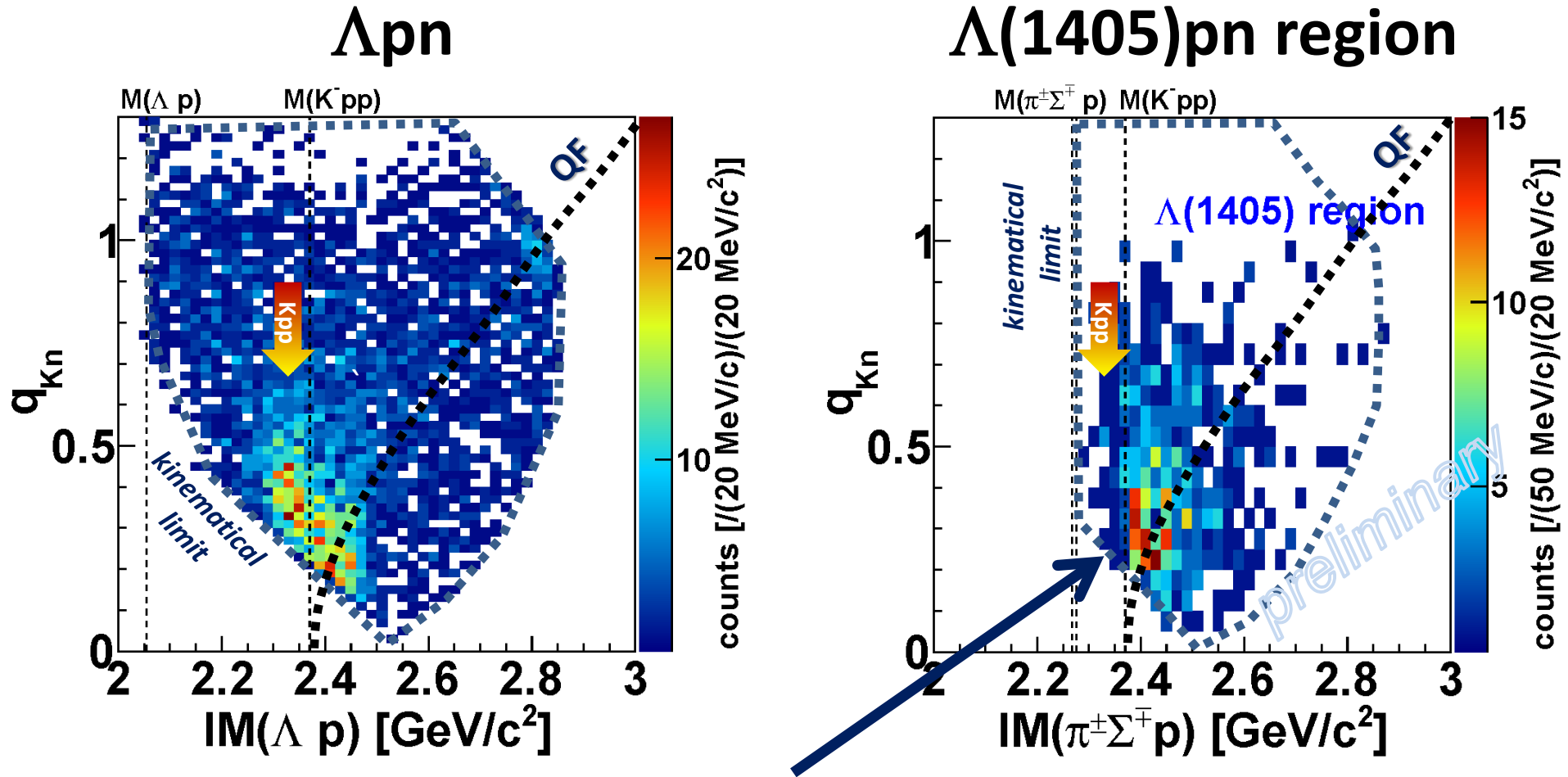
J-PARC E15 Collaboration

S. Ajimura^a, H. Asanoⁿ, G. Beer^b, C. Berucci^f, H. Bhang^c, M. Bragadireanu^e, P. Buehler^f, L. Busso^{g,h}, M. Cargnelli^f, S. Choi^c, C. Curceanu^d, S. Enomoto^o, H. Fujioka^m, Y. Fujiwara^k, T. Fukuda^l, C. Guaraldo^d, T. Hashimoto^u, R. S. Hayano^k, T. Hiraiwa^a, M. Iio^o, M. Iliescu^d, K. Inoue^a, Y. Ishiguro^j, T. Ishikawa^k, S. Ishimoto^o, K. Itahashiⁿ, M. Iwai^o, M. Iwasaki^{m,n*}, K. Kanno^k, K. Kato^j, Y. Katoⁿ, S. Kawasakiⁱ, P. Kienle^{+p}, H. Kou^m, Y. Maⁿ, J. Marton^f, Y. Matsuda^d, Y. Mizoi^l, O. Morra^g, T. Nagae^{j,s}, H. Noumi^a, H. Ohnishi^w, S. Okadaⁿ, H. Outaⁿ, K. Piscicchia^d, Y. Sada^a, A. Sakaguchiⁱ, F. Sakumaⁿ, M. Sato^o, A. Scordo^d, M. Sekimoto^o, H. Shi^d, K. Shirotori^a, D. Sirghi^{d,e}, F. Sirghi^{d,e}, K. Suzuki^f, S. Suzuki^o, T. Suzuki^k, K. Tanida^u, H. Tatsuno^v, M. Tokuda^m, D. Tomono^a, A. Toyoda^o, K. Tsukada^r, O. Vazquez Doce^{d,p}, E. Widmann^f, T. Yamagaⁿ, T. Yamazaki^{k,n}, H. Yim^t, Q. Zhangⁿ, and J. Zmeskal^f

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Spare

Comparison of Λpn & $\Lambda(1405)pn$



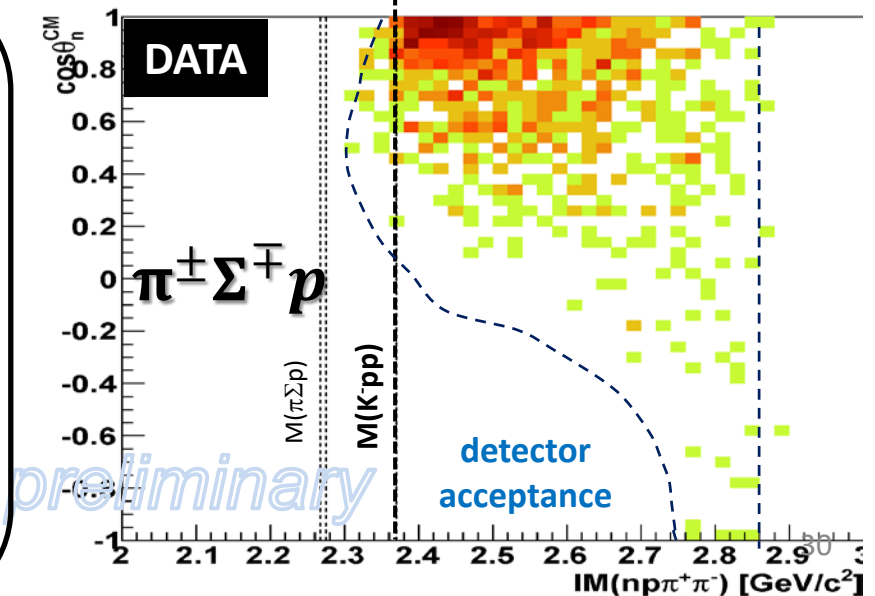
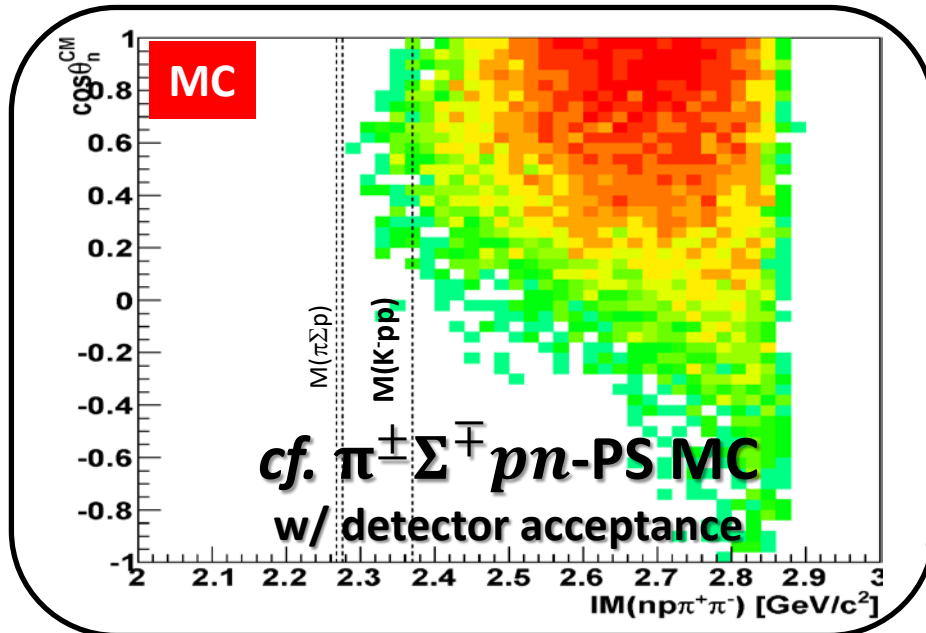
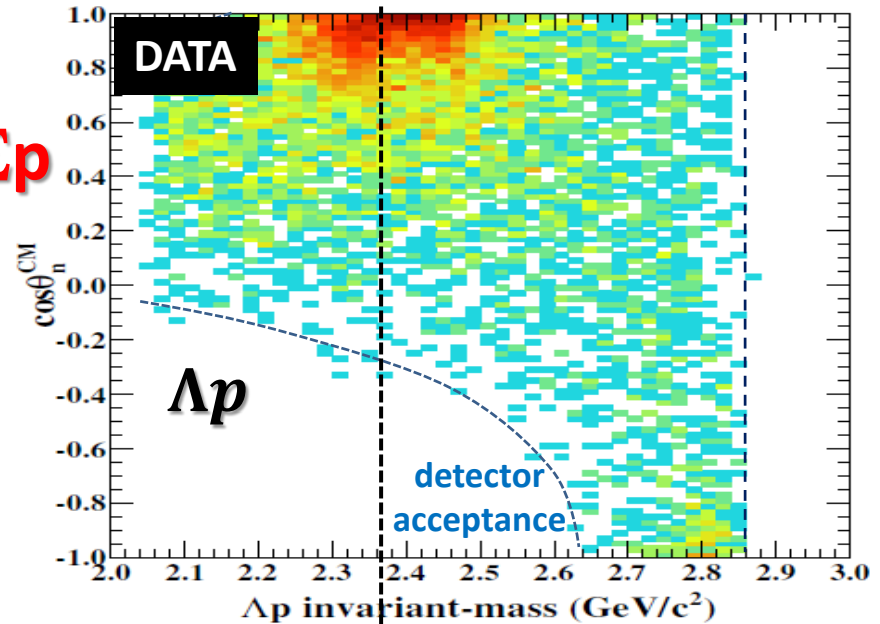
- No clear structure below $M(Kpp)$ in the $IM(\pi\Sigma p)$
- QF followed by $\Lambda(1405)p$ is dominant

Detector Acceptance: Λp vs. $\pi\Sigma p$

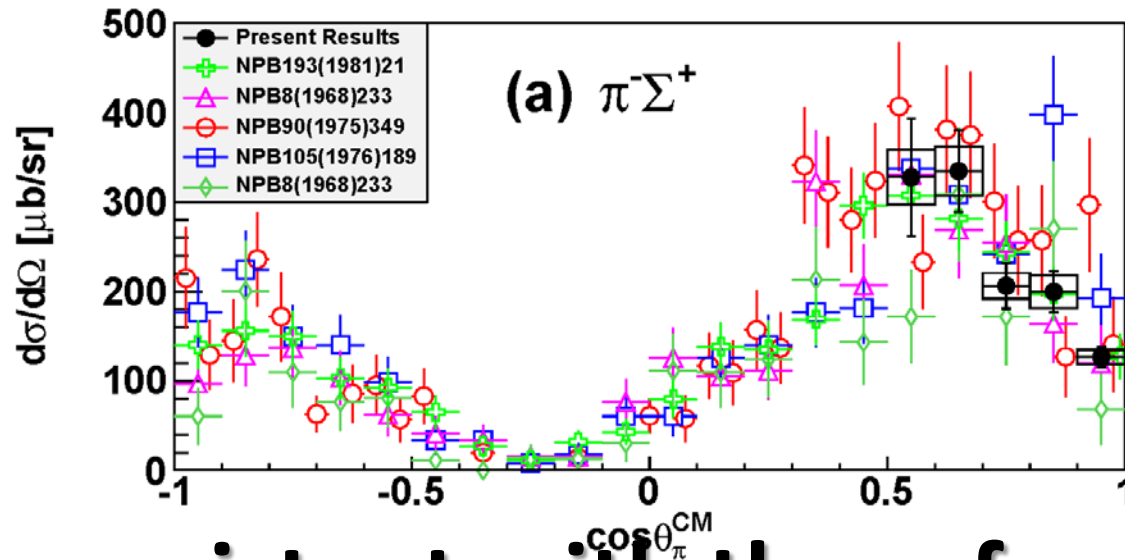
- Detector acceptance is different between Λp and $\pi\Sigma p$

– At $\cos\theta_n \sim 1$:

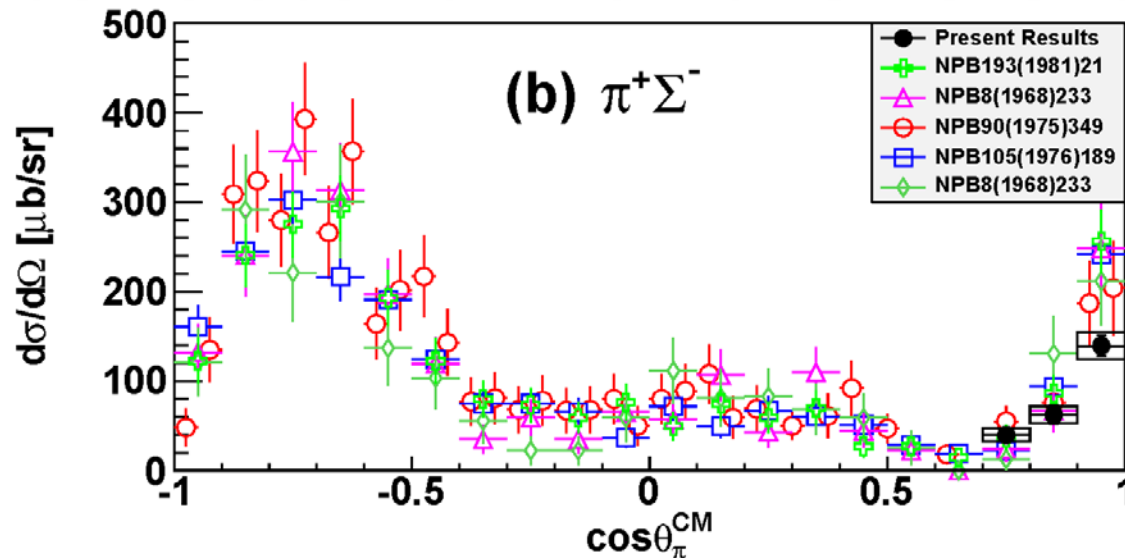
- Λp : flat acceptance
- $\pi\Sigma p$: limited acceptance below the threshold



$K^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^+\pi^- / \Sigma^-\pi^+$ Cross Section



consistent with the references



Need further investigation

- More quantitative studies of the “ K^-pp ”

- J^P and other decay modes

- Systematic studies of other kaonic nuclei:

- Single: “ K^-ppn ” via [$K^- + {}^4\text{He}$], “ K^-ppnn/K^-pppnn ” via [$K^- + {}^6\text{Li}$]

- Double: “ K^-K^-pp ” via [$p^{\text{bar}} + {}^3\text{He}$]

A new 4π detector with γ/n sensitive detectors is required

